FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WARSAW TREATY APPEAL ON NUCLEAR-FREE EUROPE

AU081233 Sofia BTA in English 1222 GMT 8 Apr 86

["Address of the Warsaw Treaty Member States" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 8 (BTA) -- Having been coordinated with the Warsaw Treaty member states, an address of the Warsaw Treaty member states to the European states, the U.S.A. and Canada on the issue of establishing nuclear-free zones in Europe was handed today at the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Embassies of Austria, Belgium, the United Kingdom, the F.R.G., Greece, Denmark, Spain, Italy, Cyprus, Portugal, the U.S.A., Turkey, Finland, France, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Sweden and Yugoslavia. The document will be delivered to the rest of the European states and to Canada through the Bulgarian Embassies in Moscow, Belgrade, Bern, London, Luxembourg, Paris and Rome:

-- In their address, the Warsaw Treaty member states:

-- Address the states of Europe, the U.S.A. and Canada, with an appeal to undertake energetic actions for the implementation of the proposals to establish nuclear-weapon-free zones on the European continent;

-- Call for support, including backing at the respective international forums, to the efforts of the states which favor the establishment of nuclear-free zones;

-- Voice their readiness to participate in an in-depth and concrete exchange of views among the countries concerned, so as to help implement practical measures for the establishment of nuclear-free zones in northern Europe and in the Balkans;

-- Declare themselves for starting negotiations between the states concerned on the establishment of a corridor free of nuclear weapons in central Europe.

The address points out that "today the establishment of nuclear-free zones in Europe is as topical as it has ever been."

According to the allied states, the establishment of nuclear-free zones in Europe would be conducive to the consolidation of the security of the states participating in these zones and of European and universal security. It would help achieve greater stability and mutual confidence, revive the detente process, reduction in the armed forces and armaments, consolidate the regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and expand the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The establishment of nuclear-free zones is closely interrelated with the promotion of good-neighbours relations, mutual understanding and cooperation.

The address says that "the governments of other European states have also declared themselves in favor of the establishment of nuclear-free zones in different regions of Europe. This idea is supported by parliaments, political parties, and broad segments of the public. Proposals to set up such zones on the continent have been made at the Stockholm Conference and are discussed at other international forums.

"The Warsaw Treaty member states proceed from the fact that the implementation of the proposals for establishing zones completely free of nuclear weapons in different regions in Europe depends on the political will, on the joint decision of the countries concerned in the respective regions."

The address emphasises the conviction of the Warsaw Treaty members states that "the establishment and the effectiveness of nuclear-free zones depend largely on the attitude of the other states, especially of the nuclear powers, towards them." The Warsaw Treaty members "note that the U.S.S.R. resolutely supports the establishment of nuclear-free zones in Europe and is ready to provide the necessary guarantees to those zones, and they expect that the U.S.A., as well as the United Kingdom and France, will follow suit.

"The undertaking of a reciprocal obligation by the Soviet Union and the U.S.A. to refrain from the deployment of any nuclear weapons in countries where there are no such weapons and not to replace them with new weapons in the countries where such weapons are already deployed, would be of great significance for the realization of the idea to establish nuclear-free zones in Europe," the address reads. "Along with that, the non-nuclear states on whose territories there are no nuclear weapons, should not allow any future deployment of such weapons on their respective territories."

The address of the Warsaw Treaty member states is a concrete manifestation of the coordinated strategic line, mapped out at the Sofia meeting of the Political Consultative Committee. It conforms to the proposals advanced at the session of the foreign ministers' committee in Warsaw. It is in full harmony with the latest all-embracing Soviet initative contained in Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's statement of January 15, 1986.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 13TH BCP CONGRESS

Central Committee Members

AU071221 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Apr 86 p 8

[List of "BCP Central Committee Full Members" elected by the 13th BCP Congress]

[Text]

Aleksandur Petkov
Aleksandur Fol
Aleksandur Yankov
Anastasiy Donchev
Angel Balevski
Angel Bobokov
Angel Tsvetkov
Andrey Lukanov
Atanas Dimitrov
Atanas Konstantinov
Atanas Maleev
Atanas Semerdzhiev
Atanas Stoykov
Belcho Belchev
Blagoy Penev
Bogomil Raynov
Boyko Dimitrov
Boncho Mitev
Boris Karamfilov
Boris Todorov
Boris Tsvetkov
Boyan Traykov
Vasil Vasilev
Vasil Zikulov
Vasil Kolarov
Vasil V. Tsanov
Vasil I. Tsanov
Vasil Yanakiev
Velichko Petrov
Velko Palin
Venelin Kotsev
Vera Nacheva
Veselin Andreev
Veselin Yosifov
Veselin Nikiforov
Vladimir Bonev
Vladimir Zhivkov
Vladimir Kalaydzhiev
Vladimir Topencharov
Gancho Ganev
Georgi Atanasov
Georgi Georgiev
Georgi Grigorov
Georgi Dzhagarov
Georgi Dimitrov -- Goshkin
Georgi Yordanov
Georgi Karamanev
Georgi Karaulanov
Georgi Kardashev
Georgi Manev
Georgi Nachev
Georgi Pavlov
Georgi Pankov
Georgi Petkov
Georgi Stoilov
Georgi Tanev
Girgin Girginov
Grigor Stoichkov
Grigor Shopov
Grisha Filipov
David Elazar
Demir Borachev
Dimitur Bratanov
Dimitur Vasilev
Dimitur Dachev
Dimitur Y. Dimitrov
Dimitur Zhulev
Dimitur Kosev
Dimitur Metodiev
Dimitur I. Popov
Dimitur Stanishev
Dimitur Stoyanov
Dobri Dzhurov
Drazha Vulcheva
Elena Lagadinova
Emil Khristov
Zhivko Zhivkov
Ivan Ganev
Ivan Gruev
Ivan Dobrev
Ivan Dragoev
Ivan Iliev
Ivan Maslarov
Ivan Panev
Ivan Pekhlivanov
Ivan Popvasilev
Ivan Popov
Ivan Prumov
Ivan Stanev
Ivan Stoyanov
Ivan Tenev
Ivan Shpatov
Iliya Gunchev
Iliya Kashev
Ilcho Dimitrov
Yordan Abrashev
Yordan Yotov
Yordan Katrandzhiev
Yordan Kostov
Kamen Kalinov
Kiril Zarev
Kiril Ignatov
Kiril Kralev
Konstantin (Dicho) Atanasov
Kostadin Andreev
Kostadin Dzhatev
Krum Vasilev
Krustyu Stanilov
Krustyu Trichkov
Lazar Prichkapov
Lilyana Vasileva
Lilyana Dimitrova
Luchezar Avramov
Lyuben Gotsev
Lyubomir Kabakchiev
Lyubomir Levchev
Lyubomir Pavlov
Lyubcho Blagoev
Mako Dakov
Maksim Paskalev
Mariy Ivanov
Mariya Zakharieva
Milko Balev
Mincho Yovchev
Mincho Chuntov
Mircho Asenov
Mitko Grigorov
Mitko Mitkov
Nano Lalov
Nencho Stanev
Nikifor Stoichkov
Niko Yakhiel
Nikola Kalchev
Nikola Manolov
Nikola Stefanov
Nikola Todoriev
Nikola Tsonev
Nikolay Dyulgerov
Nikolay Zhishev
Nikolay Iribadzhakov
Ninko Stefanov
Ognyan Doynov
Orlin Orlinov
Panteley Zarev

Panteley Pachov
Peko Takov
Penka Astadzhova
Penko Gerganov
Pencha Kubadinski
Petur Balevski
Petur Georgiev
Petur Danailov
Petur Dyulgerov
Petur Mezhdurechki
Petur Mladenov
Petur Petrov
Prodan Stoyanov
Rada Todorova
Radi Kuzmanov
Ruben Avramov
Sava Ganovski
Sava Dulbokov
Svetlana Dilova
Svetlin Rusev
Siyka Neykova
Slav Karaslavov
Slavcho Trunski
Stanish Bonev
Stanka Shopova
Stanko Todorov
Stefan Ninov
Stefan Rangelov
Stoyan Zhulev
Stoyan Karadzhov
Stoyan Koshulev
Stoyan Markov
Stoyan Mikhaylov
Stoyan Stoimenov
Stoyan Stoyanov
Tencho Papazov
Todor Bozhinov
Todor Zhivkov
Toncho Chakurov
Trifon Balkanski
Trifon Pashov
Khristo Bonin
Khristo Dobrev
Khristo Maleev
Khristo Orlovski
Khristo Ruskov
Khristo Khristov
Tsola Dragoycheva
Chudomir Aleksandrov
Yancho Georgiev
Yaroslav Radev

Candidate Members

AU071257 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 April 86 p 8

[List of "bCP Central Committee Candidate members" elected by the 13th BCP Congress]

[Text]

Aleksandur Kolev
Aleksandur Raychev
Angel Karlov
Andon Traykov
Andrey Bundzhulov
Anni Spancheva
Anton Musakov
Atanas A. Atanasov
Atans I. Atanasov
Atanas Popov
Bistra Avramova
Blaga Tatarova
Borinka Tsvetkova
Boris Anastasov
Boyanka Strakhilova
Valentin Karamanchev
Vasil Zanchev
Vasil Nedev
Vasil Tsurvenkov
Velin Kharizanov
Velichko Velichkov
Vichka Stamova
Vladimir Lambrev
Gancho Nedelchev
Geno Toshkov
Gencho Popov
Georgi Bakharov
Georgi Venev
Georgi Ivanov
Georgi Iliev
Georgi Kostov
Georgi G. Pirinski
Georgi Stoyanov
Goran Ninov
Gospodin Yordanov
Grozyu Grozev
Delcho Penev
Delyana Chavdarova
Diko Fuchedzhiev
Dimitur D. Dimitrov
Dimitur Naydenov
Dimitur Nenchev
Dimitur D. Popov
Dimo Uzunov
Dichka Slavova
Dobri Dobrev
Evtim Krustev
Emil Petkov
Zhlyu Dobrev
Zhelyazko Kolev
Zapryan Georgiev
Zlatka Pavlova
Ivan Angelov
Ivan Andonov
Ivan Vinkov
Ivan Vrachev
Ivan Dimitrov
Ivan Ivanov
Ivan Kanurov
Ivan Ovcharov
Ivan Ruzhev
Ivan Stefanov
Ivan Tonev
Ivan Khristov
Ivan Chengeliev
Ivanka Vasileva
Ivanka Gineva
Iliya Geovgiev
Yordan Kostadinov
Yordan Tsanev
Kiril Zlatkov
Kiril Petkov
Konstantin Rusinov
Kostadin Lyutov
Krasimir Vulkov
Kuncho Kunev
Lazar Donchev
Lalyu Dimitrov
Lyuben Georgiev
Lyubcho Toshkov
Marin Marinov
Mincho Pankov
Mincho Semov
Nadezhda Kozleva
Nadya Asparukhova
Nanka Serkedzhieva
Nenko Goranov
Nikola Nenov
Nikola Tonchev
Nikola Fotev

Nikolay Kosev
Nikolay Todorov
Nikolay Tsonev
Ognyan Panov
Pavel Matev
Panayot Panayotov
Panka Babukova
Penyo Astardzhiev
Petko Danev
Petko Danchev
Petur Bashikarov
Petur Kisyov
Petur Maksimov
Petur Nikolov
Petur Obretenov
Petur Peykov
Radi Semov
Radnyu Minchev
Radoslav Radev
Radoslav Rodorov
Rumen Serbezov
Rusi Kararusinov
Rusi Rusev
Rusi Rusev
Svetozar Petrushkov
Stamen Stamenov
Stancho Mitev
Stefan Angelov
Stefan Vuchkov
Stefan Dosev
Stefan Slavchev
Stefan Staynov
Stoil Ferdov
Stoycho Banov
Stoyan Savov
Stoyan Subev
Stoyanka Krustenova
Strakhil Khristov
Temenuzhka Teofilova
Tencho Kunev
Todor Kyurkchiev
Trendafil Martinski
Filip Ishpekov
Filyu Chakurov
Khristaki Kunev
Khristo Mishev
Khristo Neykov
Khristo Petkov
Khristo Radonov
Tsvetan Nikolov
Tsvetan Petkov
Tsvetana Maneva
Tseno Khinkovski
Tsotso Tsotsov
Yuriy Danailov
Yanko Ortakchiyski

Control Commission Members

AU071329 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Apr 86 p 8

[Membership list of the "Central Control-Auditing Commission of the BCP," elected by the 13th BCP Congress] [Text]

Aleksandur Bogdanov
Aleksandur Todorov
Angel Petrov
Asen Marinchevski
Asen Yankov
Atanas Ivanovski
Bozhidar Zhivkov
Boycho Ivanov
Boris Velchev
Boris Popov
Vasil Zlatev
Vasil Terziev
Velko Semkov
Velichka Ilieva
Vladimir Sandev
Vulka Goranova
Ganka Andreeva
Georgi Anachkov
Georgi Andonov
Georgi Barakov
Georgi Evtimov
Georgi Minev
Georgi G. Petrov
Georgi P. Petrov
Georgi Pirinski
Georgi Sharkov
Georgi Shekhtov
Grigor Vulev
Delcho Lulchev
Delcho Cholakov
Dimitur Vasilev
Dimitur Ganev
Dimitur Gogov
Dimitur Kasakov
Dimitur Mikhaylov
Docho Shipkov
Evtim Ovcharov
Evtim Stoimenov
Elena Chavdarova
Zapryan Tashev
Zdravko Mitovski
Ivan Arakliev
Ivan Beshev
Ivan Bosev
Ivan Delev
Ivan Nikolov
Ivan Todorov
Yovcho Gospodinov
Yordan Enchev
Kiril Botsev
Kiril Dochev
Kiril Kalyonski
Kiril Marinov
Kiril Nestorov
Kolyu Kolarov
Kolyu Yovchev
Komnya Sotirova
Konstantin Michev
Kostadin Ivanov
Lilyana Pavlova
Lola Biserska
Margarita Delina
Marin Dzhermanov
Marin Kiryakov
Marin Kolarov
Mariya Milenova
Marko Milev
Maryan Stoykov
Minko Minkov
Mikhail Kolev
Mikhail Tsonev
Mladen Kostov
Nacho Papazov
Nedyalka Kostova
Netso Garvanski
Nikola Ganchev
Nikola Nikolov
Pavel Yordanov
Paun Savov
Petur Bozhikov
Petur Buchakchiev
Petur Iliev
Petur Nikov
Petur Panayotov
Raycho Penchev
Sava Bozhilov
Sasho Demirev
Slavko Nikolov
Slavcho Vasev
Slavcho Radomirski
Stamo Kerezov
Stoyo Nedelchev -- Chochoolu
Stoyna Maneva
Stoyu Kyosev
Stoyan Draganov
Tatyana Koleva
Tosko Yanev
Khristo Tsachev
Tsanyo Bakalov

MILOS JAKES RECEIVES VIETNAM'S DO MUOI

LD081550 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received a delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Do Muoi, member of the Central Committee Politburo and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

In the course of the conversation, the current level of relations and cooperation between the CPCZ and the Communist Party of Vietnam, as well as between the two states, was appreciated. Mutual interests in the further deepening and development of ties, for which broad possibilities exist, were expressed.

Both representatives expressed full support for the Soviet peace initiatives. They condemned the attempts of world imperialism to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states and to hinder their progressive development.

FOJTIK SPEAKS AT THAELMANN ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD072151 Prague CTK in English 1904 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Prague, April 7 (TCK) -- The historical struggle being fought by the world of socialism with the world of capitalism is more important today than ever because averting of the threat of nuclear war is at stake, Jan Fojtik said here today.

The Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium candidate member and party Central Committee secretary was speaking at the opening of an exhibition marking the 100th birthday anniversary of Ernst Thaelmann, one of the most prominent personalities of the German and international workers movement who was insidiously murdered at Hitler's order in summer 1944.

The road to averting the threat of nuclear war was shown by the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Jan Fojtik continued. It is the road of nuclear disarmament by the end of this century, the road of building a system of international security based on the Leninist idea of peaceful coexistence of states having different social systems. Consistently pursuing this road means putting an end first to nuclear explosions, to tests of weapons of mass destruction, and never permitting the arms race to extend to space. The Soviet Union is constantly making constructive proposals for this. The Warsaw Treaty states fully identify themselves with them and they are also approved by peace-loving people all over the world.

However, the U.S. Administration is constantly turning its back on these proposals, apparently under the influence of the reactionary forces of imperialism, the arms monopolies, the military-industrial complex, those who make fat profits from armament and hope that they will one day restore the domination of imperialism over the world, Jan Fojtik went on to say.

"It is the very hotbed from which fascism, the strike force of the most reactionary and expansionist forces of imperialism ...once grew. It was to destroy the communist movement and the Soviet Union. However, it logically became a threat to all progress, to the freedom of nations and, as our experience demonstrated, in some cases also to their existence."

"Today it is crystal clear that unleashing of a war into which regional conflicts that are constantly being provoked by U.S. imperialism threaten to grow, a war which can also start by an unexpected failure of technology, would result in complete and irreparable destruction of civilization, in extinction of humankind and perhaps also of life on our planet. The constant piling up of nuclear weapons and the psychological war being incited by imperialists against our countries, terrorism that the United States has made part of its foreign policy (and that it is cynically masking by its alleged mission to 'take up the struggle for freedom anywhere in the world'), provocations accompanied by demonstrations of strength, as we are currently witness to in the cases of Nicaragua or Libya -- all this is heightening international tension and dangerously bringing closer the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. There is nothing more important today than to prevent it. There is nothing more important than the cause of peace at present".

To save peace means to unswervingly block the path of imperialist reaction and the militarist forces of imperialism, to unite in an anti-war front all those sincerely desiring peace, to isolate world reaction. Socialism, liberation anti-imperialist and democratic movements and all anti-war forces can form an insurmountable barrier against which the plans of militarists will crash. This call for action is being made by the peace policy of the Soviet Union, Jan Fojtik pointed out.

He stressed that the worst enemies of peace defenders are illusions and belittling of difficulties which must be overcome in the effort to preserve peace. Jan Fojtik noted that the Soviet Union has given clear reply to imperialist reaction: It will consistently pursue the road leading to the preservation of peace and does not underestimate its complexity. The USSR has given the world its peace message and is convinced that the balance of forces in the world gives the possibility to put it into life.

The socialist community relying on the Soviet Union is the most important force in the broad anti-imperialist front, the Presidium candidate member said.

The authority and influence of the Soviet Union is growing as the community is developing and growing stronger, as it proves capable of countering the expansionist plans of imperialism, Jan Fojtik continued and stressed the duty to protect and strengthen the unity of the states of the socialist community.

He added that reactionary forces are joining hands to disrupt the unity of the countries of the socialist community. Class enemies constantly use anti-Sovietism and nationalism, search for differences and exaggerate them and attempt to turn natural differences and pecularities of each country into obstacles to cooperation and integration, in an effort to prevent joint action of the socialist countries. This is dangerous in view of the prejudices left in the heads of many people by the past. However, it is doomed to fail. Despite various difficulties the community is developing and cooperation between the countries brings fruit and proof of the advantages stemming from the common system, from the common system, from the common basic interests, from common ideology. An important impulse to promote this unity will be undoubtedly the long-term comprehensive program of scientific-technological progress approved by the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in Moscow last year.

Jan Fojtik went on to speak about revanchism which has reawakened and is being incited in the Federal Republic of Germany. Official support it is given by top officials of the Bonn government is a warning signal.

The more so that the West German Government, despite lessons from the unfortunate past, is too willingly and eagerly coming to assist the U.S. Administration in its militarist plans, as its approval to join the preparation of "star wars" being organized by the Pentagon shows. "We must naturally be alarmed, our experiences gained after Munich cannot be erased from memory", Jan Fojtik pointed out.

LENART CHAIRS CPSL CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

LD071251 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] The CPSL Central Committee met in Bratislava today. The proceeding was opened and chaired by Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

The CPSL Central Committee discussed a report on the preparation of the elections into representative bodies in 1986, which was delivered by Jan Janik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. The Central Committee voiced the conviction that the election will become an expression of the unity of the party, the whole national front and the working people and will contribute to the further deepening of socialist democracy, the development of political and working activity in implenting the programme of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the resolution passed by the CPSL Congress. He paid tribute to the activity of political, social and state bodies and organizations in the preparation of the election, in fulfilling election programs and drafting the new ones, in selecting National Front candidates as deputies in representative bodies. He emphasized that it was necessary to continue to develop effective pre-election mass-political, organizational and agitation activity, direct the activity of citizens to speeding up the economic, social development and the development of society, towards intensifying and raising the effectiveness of production and quality of work, towards the fulfillment of the tasks of the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

The Central Committee approved the report of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium on the preparation of elections into representative bodies in 1986 and the report on the activity of the CPSL Central Committee presidium and Secretariat for the period since the last meeting of the CPSL Central Committee. The meeting was concluded by the singing of the Internationale.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CPCZ CONGRESS IN PRAGUE

Drafting Commission Report

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 29 March carries on page 2 the text of the "Report of the Drafting Commission," presented by its chairman, Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at the closing of the session of the 17th CPCZ Congress in Prague on 28 March. The RUDE PRAVO version of Jakes' speech has been compared with the Prague Domestic Service Czech and Slovak version published in the 31 March Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page D 4, revealing the following variations:

Page D 4, last paragraph, line 2 reads... by the 17th CPCZ Congress approached its... (changing "CPSU" to "CPCZ")

Page D 5, first paragraph, line 2 reads... to the 17th CPCZ Congress proceeds from... (changing "CPSU" to "CPCZ")

Page D 7, paragraph three, anti-penultimate line reads... the mobilization of resources and reserves, the... (changing "machines" to "resources")

Members of Committee Listed

AU020945 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Mar 86 p 3

[List of members of the CPCZ Central Committee, candidate Members of the CPCZ Central Committee, and members of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission elected at a "closed congress session" on 27 March]

Members of the CPCZ Central Committee:

Adamec Ladislav
Bauer Miroslav
Bejvl Frantisek
Belokostolsky Jozef
Beno Mikulas
Beranek Karel
Bezel Vaclav
Bilak Vasil
Blahnik Miloslav
Bobkova Marie
Bruckner Jiri
Businova Anna
Ceza Josef
Colotka Peter
Cserge Karol
Cermak Vaclav
Ceska Zdenek
Cizek Josef
Cmolik Otto
David Vaclav
Demcak Andrej
Dockal Miloslav
Drabek Josef
Drabova Marie
Ehrenberger Vlastimil
Erbes Karel
Fojtik Jan
Garajcekova Maria
Gerle Ladislav
Graif Frantisek
Hajek Jaroslav
Hajko Vladimir
Haman Josef
Hanes Dalibor
Hanus Frantisek
Havlin Josef
Herman Vladimir
Himl Antonin
Hlozek Zdenek
Hocko Michal
Hoffmann Karel
Horacek Vaclav
Horakova Marie
Horeni Zdenek
Honig Bohumil
Hruskovic Milosav
Husak Gustav
Huscava Miroslav
Hvizdosova Eleonora
Chnoupek Bohuslav
Indra Alois
Jakes Milos
Janak Ignac
Janik Jan
Jeneral Jaroslav
Jindrak Rudolf
Kabrhelova Marie
Kapek Antonin
Kempny Josef
Klicha Jaroslav
Klima Jiri
Klimesova Margita
Klukanova Jarmila
Klusak Milan
Korcak Josef
Kozak Jan
Kozak Milan
Kozesnikova Hana
Kozik Viliam
Kral Josef
Kravaricikova Anna
Krc Zdenek
Krupauer Vladimir
Kubes Frantisek
Lenart Jozef
Lucan Matej
Ludvik Jan
Luhovy Ladislav
Macek Jaroslav
Madl Jaroslav
Maly Miroslav
Mamula Miroslav
Marko Jan
Markova Ludmila
Mertl Vlastimil
Mevald Josef
Mlady Antonin
Mracek Karel
Musilkova Marie
Muzikarova Ludmila
Novak Jan
Novotny Ladislav
Novy Antonin
Obzina Jaromir
Ondracek Jaroslav
Pacuta Vasil
Peska Rudolf
Petrincova Valeria
Pezlar Ludovit
Pirc Jan
Pirosik Vladimir
Pitra Frantisek
Polednik Jindrich
Potac Svatopluk
Polhos Karol
Risko Jan
Rohlicek Rudolf
Rusov Karel
Rehorek Jindrich
Riman Josef
Saul Eduard
Slavik Miroslav
Snitil Zdenek
Sojak Zbynek
Salgovic Viliam
Sipek Vaclav
Slapka Gejza
Spak Michal
Stafa Frantisek
Stefanak Michal
Strougal Lubomir
Svorcova Jirina
Tesar Frantisek
Tesar Jaroslav
Tomasovic Jaroslav
Travnicek Tomas
Urbanek Karel
Vaclavik Milan
Vajnar Vratislav
Valek Miroslav
Varga Julius
Vedra Vladimir
Zabranska Marie
Zavadil Miroslav
Zelenka Jan

Candidate Members of the CPCZ Central Committee:

Bahyl Pavol
Barlova Paulina
Bartackova Jirina
Bejda Vasil
Benda Bretislav
Blechta Vladimir
Bochenek Miroslav
Bochova Danuse
Cermakova Emilie
Cizmarova Valeria
Dragula Jan
Dundacek Jiri
Fajmonova Jana
Frk Vratislav
Gajdica Josef
Hronec Rudolf
Hynkova Adela
Jisa Jaroslav
Jonas Pavel
Julis Karel
Jung Josef
Kneppo Peter
Kocandrle Vladimir
Korinkova Zuzana
Kovac Michal
Kovar Karel
Kovarova Kvetoslava
Krizova Ludmila
Kubat Milan
Kubik Stanislav
Kutik Stefan
Litvak Mikulas
Lukacik Jan
Lukas Wilibald
Matousu Ladislav
Mohorita Vasil
Mynar Vladimir
Navratilova Maria
Nenadalova Zofia
Nemcova Miroslava
Nemec Zdenek
Pilik Jaroslav
Pisl Petr
Polednik Vladimir
Poukar Frantisek
Purs Jiri
Radimska Justina
Remek Jozef
Riha Miroslav
Skorinska Marie
Skoda Vladimir
Spaniel Miroslav
Stechova Stanislava
Tesakova Marie
Theis Jan
Toman Miroslav
Tyser Frantisek
Urban Bohumil
Vacek Miroslav
Vokrouhlikova Marcela
Zika Miloslav
Zak Jaromir

Members of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission:

Becka Jan
Boda Miloslav
Cas Antonin
Cerveny Ladislav
Eged Frantisek
Hajn Jaroslav
Hasana Julius
Hron Jaroslav
Hutterova Marie
Hyza Kvetoslav
Charvat Miloslav
Jarabek Tibor
Jarosova Marie
Jelinek Jan
Kadlecek Josef
Kasakova Vlasta
Kesiar Alexander
Kortanova Hana
Kostalova Marta
Kretova Anna
Krizko Augustin
Kuryl Vaclav
Lauroskova Anna
Magyarics Vincent
Mahdalik Rudolf
Masek Jindrich
Molik Jaroslav
Muller Miroslav
Ondrej Josef
Ondrich Frantisek
Oravova Anna
Pelc Jiri
Pragrova Marie
Prochzaka Jiri
Pudil Ladislav
Randak Jiri
Stejskal Jan
Salda Frantisek
Sevcikova Eva
Sprocha Stefan
Stancel Miloslav
Tlapak Jaroslav
Trmal Josef
Truhlikova Vlasta
Turzo Eugen
Uher Jakub
Valenta Josef
Vecker Miloslav
Voslarova Zdenka
Zelingerova Libuse
Zollpriester Vaclav
Zidkova Eva

CPCZ Resolution

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 29 March carries on page one the text of the "Resolution of the 17th CPCZ Congress." The RUDE PRAVO text has been compared to the Prague Domestic Service Czech and Slovak version published in the 31 March Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page D 11, and found to be the same.

MORE ON VISIT BY SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER

Meets With Willi Stoph

LD081349 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1032 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 8 Apr (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Spain, in Berlin on Tuesday.

Willi Stoph briefed his guest on the GDR's successful development in all areas of social life as well as on the numerous initiatives by GDR workers in preparation for the 11th SED Congress. Speaking about relations between the GDR and Spain, he noted that the visit by Francisco Fernandez Ordonez was a sign of the progress in the development of bilateral relations and also created the necessary foundations for the expansion. Both politicians expressed their satisfaction that the relations between the GDR and Spain had developed into a stable and predictable element in Europe.

Peaceful coexistence, Willi Stoph emphasized, comprised more than the rejection of threats, boycotts, and interference for the GDR. It was the sole reasonable alternative in the nuclear age to an arms race on earth and in space. The GDR constitutes an honest partner for everyone who strives responsibly for peaceful coexistence.

Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, also took part in the talks. Dr Henry Spindler, GDR ambassador to the Kingdom of Spain, and Alonso Alvarez de Toledo, ambassador of the Kingdom of Spain to the GDR, were present.

Concludes Talks With Fischer

LD081440 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1140 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 8 Apr (ADN) -- The official talks between the foreign ministers of the GDR and the Kingdom of Spain, Oskar Fischer and Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, continued and concluded in the Foreign Ministry on Tuesday.

In the course of their exchange, the ministers agreed that the preservation of peace and the prevention of a nuclear conflagration are vital questions for mankind. Oskar Fischer emphasized that a turn for the better is possible if all peace forces in the world actively work toward it. In this sense, the GDR supports the creation of a worldwide coalition of reason and realism. Both foreign ministers welcome the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva.

The GDR foreign minister spoke of the Soviet resolve to follow the declarations of intent arrived at in Geneva with practical deeds. This was particularly exemplified by the program to liquidate nuclear weapons by the end of the 20th century, to stop the arms race on earth, and to prevent it from spreading into space. Oskar Fischer praised the exemplary willingness of the USSR for immediate negotiations on a nuclear test ban. Francisco Fernandez Ordonez expressed the hope that the Geneva summit meeting will find positive expression in the near future in the practical policy for the preservation of peace. Spain is willing to make its contribution to further promoting the positive tendencies in international relations.

Oskar Fischer emphasized that the GDR will do everything to prevent a war ever again emanating from German soil in accordance with its historical obligation and with its responsibility as a state on the dividing line between social systems and the two largest military alliances.

During the talks, both ministers reaffirmed their intention to further expand bilateral relations in the political, economic, and cultural fields. They agreed on increasing cooperation between the GDR and the Kingdom of Spain for their mutual benefit and in the interest of peace and the improvement of the situation in Europe and the world.

Taking part in the talks, which passed in an open atmosphere supported by mutual understanding, were leading members of the Foreign Ministry as well as official accompanying the Spanish foreign minister. Also present were Harry Spindler, ambassador of the GDR to Spain, and Alonso Alvarez de Toledo, ambassador of Spain to the GDR.

After the official talks, Oskar Fischer and Francisco Fernandez Ordonez signed an "agreement Between the Government of the German Democratic Republic and the Government of the Kingdom of Spain in the Field of Health, Medical Science, and Research."

OSKAR FISCHER MEETS WITH CSSR COUNTERPART

LD032051 Prague CTK in English 1950 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin April 3 (CTK correspondent) -- Foreign minister of the German Democratic Republic Oskar Fischer met here today with Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Jaromir Hohanes for talks on international topics, including the questions of ensuring peace and disarmament. The two representatives called for the realization of Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal to liquidate all nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and avert the militarization of outer space.

They appreciated the latest Soviet initiative aimed at an immediate ban on nuclear explosions as a new expression of responsibility and will for disarmament from the side of the Soviet Union.

Jaromir Johanes and Oskar Fischer emphasized that the realization of the joint proposal of Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic to create a chemical weapons free zone in central Europe would undoubtedly contribute to the strengthening of security in Europe. Jaromir Johanes arrived here for mutual consultations on topical international issues.

FISCHER HOLDS TALKS WITH SWEDEN'S HELLSTROM

LD072151 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1618 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 7 Apr (ADN) -- The high level of trusting good-neighbor relations between the GDR and Sweden and their significance for peaceful international cooperation were praised by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Sweden's Foreign Trade Minister Mats Hellstrom.

During a talk in Berlin on Monday [7 April] they expressed the conviction that the forthcoming visit by Sweden by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, will give these relations new impuse.

Oskar Fischer noted that securing peace is the basic condition for the prosperous development of relations between states. He emphasized the historical significance of the comprehensive program to free the world from nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons presented by the USSR. Both politicians emphasized in agreement the urgency of the immediate end to all nuclear explosions as an important step on this path.

Fischer emphasized that the GDR is in agreement with Sweden and its striving for arms limitation and disarmament in its efforts to create a chemical weapons free zone as well as a nuclear battlefield arms free corridor, as initiated by Olof Palme.

LORENZ ATTENDS OPENING OF SILICON WAFER PLANT

LD030542 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1719 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Karl-Marx-Stadt 31 Mar (ADN) -- The first section of a new manufacturing plant for silicon wafers went into operation at the Spurenmetalle Freiberg works in Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk today. It was handed over by Siegfried Lorenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Karl-Marx-Stadt SED area executive.

The new production plant, which will quadruple the capacity for manufacturing silicon wafers for the GDR economy, includes so-called zone floating installations and a computer-controlled abrasive cutting-off machine. This enables the Freiberg works to supply silicon wafers with a larger diameter and higher quality.

The further rapid construction of the new manufacturing plant will make it possible for the GDR to cover its silicon wafer requirements by 1987.

HONECKER ATTENDS MEDIA INTENDANT'S FUNERAL RITES

LD072051 East Berlin of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Relatives, comrades-in-arms, and riends took their leave of the communist Erich Jungmann [former intendant of Radio Berlin International], who died on 29 March, at a moving funeral ceremony held by the SED Central Committee in Berlin today. Together with the family, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, paid his last respects to the meritorious fighter against imperialism and war for peace and socialism. The funeral address was given by Kurt Seibt, chairman of the SED Central Auditing Commission.

URBAN NEWS CONFERENCE WITH FOREIGN JOURNALISTS

LD081852 Warsaw PAP in English 1519 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 8 -- Widespread support among the public in Poland for Mikhail Gorbachev's peace proposals, causes of postponement of the foreign ministerial trip to Britain, possibility of a Jaruzelski-Glemp meeting and, the conduct of father Henryk Jankowski of Gdansk, were the main topics raised at government spokesman Jerzy Urban's news conference for foreign correspondents here today.

Asked about the proposal from Poland's Roman-Catholic Primate Jozef Glemp for a meeting with Gen. Jaruzelski, Urban said he did not know the contents of the general's planned reply, but in line with hitherto experience with respect initiating such meetings, one can expect that such a contact will take place.

Urban presented the results of a TV public opinion polling centre survey concerning how Polish society sees Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal to completely eliminate nuclear arms by the year 2000. A total of 96 per cent of those polled said they personally supported the proposal, one per cent rather not, and three per cent had no opinion, the spokesman said, but added that no-one said they refused support for the Soviet proposal.

This is an almost unanimous stand of Polish society, a result hardly ever met in opinion polls in Poland, he said, stressing that Polish public is strongly divided in their views, but has turned out almost unanimous on that issue.

Urban went on with the results of a poll concerning chances for implementation of Gorbachev's proposal, saying that the majority were of the opinion that proposal had chances to become reality, one fourth were pessimistic, and 22 percent had no opinion. Asked if the proposal would positively affect the disarmament talks, 65 per cent replied in the affirmative, 12 per cent said rather not or not, and 23 per cent had no opinion, Urban said.

Urban replied the following to a question concerning the postponement of an official trip to Britain by Polish Foreign Minister Orzechowski. "The official visit to Britain by Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski, the initiative of which was put forth by the British side, was fixed for this April 28-29. In the course of arranging the programme of the visit, the Polish side invariably reiterated its interest in the development of relations in all realms, expressing the conviction that a partner-like political dialogue is an important instrument for promoting cooperation. It was a natural thing for us that the visit of the Polish minister of foreign affairs would take place in tune with reciprocity principles, in the spirit of non-interference in our domestic issues and that it would reflect the achieved level of relations and the good will for their further development. These were precisely the principles which beckoned us when we were playing host to British Foreign Secretary G. Howe here last April. As it is known, it was at the wish of the British side that he was received by the president of the Council of State and the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

In its preparations for the visit by Poland's foreign minister the British side -- using different kind of excuses -- and in a discriminating way tried to downgrade the visit, not ensuring such a level of interlocutors as provided for by the programme of the visit. It also made attempts to make the programme of the visit dependent on Poland's internal situation. All these activities boiled down to lowering the meaning and results of the visit by Poland's foreign minister. Such an approach impelled the Polish side to put off the visit till later. Naturally, enough, we come out in favor of further all-round development of relations with Britain on equal-footing principles of reciprocity and mutual interests."

Next, Urban referred to an interview granted by Father Henryk Jankowski from Gdansk and carried by the Austrian KLEINE ZEITUNG, in which the latter spoke about oppression allegedly existing in this country, about the growing support by society for the opposition, etc. Producing a copy of the paper in question, the government spokesman listed a string of yet other statements by Father Jankowski, irritating and fomenting hatred as they were, and recalled that during one of his past conferences he had asked the question what were the motives behind the Austrian paper's decision to disseminate such extreme views. At the same time Urban read a letter by Father Jankowski in which the clergyman denied he had granted the interview or had known its author, Herr Herbert Boeck.

The interview, supplemented by photos, was also published by West German magazine BUNTE. One of the photos featured Father Jankowski in the company of Boeck. In view of these obvious facts and the univocal denial by Father Jankowski, Polish diplomats in Vienna got in touch with Boeck who confirmed he had met Father Jankowski and said he viewed Father Jankowski's dementi as not serious and incomprehensible. He also said he was able to evidence his talk with Father Jankowski by supplying photos. He ruled out the possibility of distorting Father Jankowski's statement because the clergyman spoke good German.

Urban denied reports by Western news agencies to the effect that some 1,000 people marched in Gdansk in protest against a price rise. The spokesman said such a march had not taken place. After a mass at St Brygida's Church an estimated 300 persons stood near the church and chanted slogans but this, however, is the regular practice following the masses of political rather than religious character.

Asked about Poland's stance towards a successive nuclear test in Nevada, planned by the U.S. for today, Urban said: I expressed the attitude towards the Soviet proposals to stop nuclear tests and blasts provided the U.S. did the same. It can be said that the blast in question is meant to torpedo the Soviet plans aimed at curbing armaments. Poland resolutely supports consistent Soviet policy and individual steps take by the USSR. We would like very much to see the U.S. administration taking a favorable approach to the practical Soviet steps aimed at checking nuclear tests. Unfortunately, there are all indications that the U.S. does not intend to take such steps.

Asked to comment on yesterday's meeting of representatives of different milieux and organizations in the Belweder Palace, held with the participation of General Jaruzelski, Urban said the gathering was a symptom of a firmer struggle against the phenomena which are not in line with the moral principles of socialism. Urban underlined that the crime rate in Poland was dropping, there were many favourable tendencies but there were also many concern-raising symptoms. The point is to improve the pattern of social relations and curb the ills which have been pestering society for a long time now, to mention incorrect attitude towards work and alcohol abuse.

Answering another question Urban confirmed that representatives of Western commercial banks arrived here today for talks with the Polish Bank Handlowy SA concerning Poland's indebtedness. According to general practice there is no news release on such talks as they are confidential.

Urban confirmed that three FRG citizens had recently been arrested in Szczecin after customs officers had discovered that their van contained a large number of concealed publications in Polish, Czech and Russian, of mostly anti-Soviet character, as well as 157 recorder cassettes. He said all of the stuff uncovered proved that the group's activity had not been confined to Poland.

Asked about a letter sent last February to the Polish authorities by 12 officials of different French political parties (except the Communist Party), and dealing with better conditions for the so-called political prisoners in Poland, Urban said: "I do not know if a reply has yet left the Chancellery of the Council of State, but myself as well as

other representatives of the authorities have had an opportunity to dispel the doubts of everyone, including those 12 personages from France, and indicate that the situation of the prisoners is not bad and allegations of any harassment untrue.

"I believe that if AFP had related the words of the head of Poland's penitentiary institutions in a matter-of-fact way, the French officials would have had no reason to worry over the fate of prisoners precisely in Poland," the spokesman said.

Asked about the dispute over Catholic convent the Church is planning to establish within the former premises of the wartime Nazi death camp Auschwitz in Oswiecim, southern Poland, Urban said: "This is a dispute between two denominations, and I hope these denominations will arrive at an agreement. He also recalled that not only Jews had been killed in Auschwitz, and added that there has been one Catholic convent over there for forty years now, as is a convent at the former Nazi death camp at Dachau where it provokes no protests. The Polish authorities had no reason to refuse the Catholic Church a right to locate a place of Catholic cult in the vicinity of a site of martyrdom, the spokesman said.

He also answered a question about the reception of excerpts from an illegally published novel in the weekly POLITYKA, saying the weekly has received many letters from readers who expressed indignation and disgust with such underground publications and their authors. People wrote: "They do not think but just hate, do not criticize, but just throw mud at one. Their writings, which know neither any restraint nor limits, is now showing pure madness."

"This is just what POLITYKA and I wanted to show and prove before the Polish public: political, moral and literary ugliness of one of the most aggressive underground lampoon," Urban said. "Polish society is diversified in their views, but hardly anyone thinks along the lines of the author who produced 'The Dead and Resurrect' published in excerpts by POLITYKA," he added. "To argue with that text would be below dignity. Experience tells that absurd, hateful and stupid statements by our opponents are best to publish with no comments. The Poles do not like to be led by the hand and prefer to judge and draw conclusions on their own.

"When in the fall of 1981 radio beamed a recording of a Radom conference of 'Solidarity' leaders, no comment was needed either. It sufficied to broadcast statements in which a confrontation had been heralded, people's authority threatened with being 'pulled by the jaws,' and an announcement made that socialism in Poland would be dealt with the 'last battle.' It opened the eyes of millions of people. Thus the intention behind the printing (of the excerpts) was clear: To expose the essence of illegal anti-socialist publications and to show their unadorned face to society.

"That this goal has been met can be seen not only from the letters, but also the first reaction from Radio Free Europe, full of embarrassment and vague explanations. Also the Western correspondents have been embarrassed. The embarrassment among people unfriendly to socialism could be seen even from a question asked in this room last week: Was it not a provocation?

"No, not a provocation. Just as Aleksy Dalcz, the author of the novel, so do think, feel and write people whom some forces in the West consider as political allies. It is just such lampoons which are facilitated by dollars and photocopying machines sent in from the West," Urban stressed.

PAP REPORTS ON ORZECHOWSKI-GENSCHER TALKS

LD081253 Warsaw PAP in English 1929 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Correspondent Juliusz Solecki report]

[Text] Bonn, April 7 -- Current problems of international situation, with special

consideration to the state of relations between East and West and the issue of disarmament were the main topics of the first day talks conducted by Poland's foreign minister, Marian Orzechowski in Bonn.

Minister Orzechowski, currently on a visit to the FRG on the invitation from FRG's alternate chancellor and foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, was received Monday by Federal President Richard von Weizsaecker and Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, met with chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, Willy Brandt, and co-chaired the first part of plenary talks between delegations from the Polish and FRG's Foreign Ministries, held at the Foreign Ministry headquarters in Bonn.

Presenting Poland's stand at the talks held at the Foreign Ministry, Orzechowski stated, among other things, that he considers peace and security inseparable from the point of view of all nations. Indicating the both states' common responsibility for the entirety of relations in Europe and the world, the head of Polish diplomacy declared that Poland was determined to do all in its power to consolidate the detente tendencies.

[Passage indistinct]

The same also concerns the planned, subsequent meeting between the states-signatories of the CSCE Final Act, which in Poland's view should be inaugurated at the level of foreign ministers. Both Orzechowski and the head of Bonn diplomacy, Genscher, who discussed the main directions of West German policy during the meeting, came out in favor of continuing dialogue. Both sides agreed upon the necessity to introduce a system of expert consultations on the issue of European cooperation.

In the course of a dinner given in honour of the Polish guest, the Federal foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher noted that in Orzechowski's visit he perceives the evidence of the continuation of political dialogue between both states, which did not break even during the difficult period.

Referring to the important anniversaries in the FRG-Polish relations last year, i.e. 20th anniversary of the famous memorandum issued by the Protestant Church in Germany and of the messages sent by Catholic bishops of both states, and the 15th anniversary of signing the treaty on the bases of normalization of relations between the FRG and Poland of December, 1970, the head of Bonn diplomacy said that these events became not only the cornerstones for permanent peaceful coexistence and for the development of normal, good relations between both states, but simultaneously they constituted a programme for future activities, aimed at strengthening peace and security in Europe, hence securing peaceful future to the future generations.

The treaty of December 7, 1970, has been, and still remains a firm basis for our relations, determining the framework of our political activities, noted Genscher, stressing that the treaty's provisions and targets are supported by an overwhelming majority of FRG's society.

Peace in Europe, as stressed in the treaty's preamble, is based on inviolability of borders and observance of territorial integrity and sovereignty of all European states within their present borders. We do not have any mutual territorial claims and shall not file any today or tomorrow. Our dialogue demands credibility and cooperation of all responsible political and social forces, stated the head of Bonn diplomacy.

We must shape our today and our tomorrow in full awareness of the past, while scepticism and disbelief towards the motives the others are guided by could cause harm, said Genscher, pointing to the need for patient efforts on behalf of understanding and agreement, as evidenced by the Krakow debates of the Polish-FRG forum, and the recommendations adopted there.

Minister Genscher attached much attention to development of cooperation with Poland in economy, industry and technology and said, inter alia, that the FRG came out in favour of Poland's joining the International Monetary Fund. He added that the FRG expected with interest a Sejm law on establishing enterprises with foreign capital shares which can bring new impulses for the further development of cooperation between small and medium-size enterprises of the two countries.

Pointing out that the state of bilateral relations was a part of the state of West-East relations, Genscher said that the FRG positively assessed the outcome of the summit of General Secretary of CPSU CC Mikhail Gorbachev and the U.S. President Ronald Reagan which set the switches towards a better climate in the international relations. Minister Genscher also stated that the government of the FRG is interested in continuation of the efforts for implementing the CSCE process which he described as a central instrument of politics between East and West.

Speaking in favour of a further increase in all kinds of interhuman contacts, including continuation of the process of re-uniting families and facilitating of departures of people of German origin, Minister Genscher appealed for a further broadening of cooperation and cultural exchange, as well as expansion of the youth exchange.

In reply to the address delivered by the head of FRG diplomacy, Marian Orzechowski stressed that his visit to Bonn constitutes a practical expression of readiness to seek possibilities for further normalization and development of the bilateral relations, and simultaneously to bring a maximum contribution to the improvement of international climate, to the consolidation of the tendencies favouring detente and cooperation on our continent.

The state and prospects for the Polish-FRG relations are closely related to the development of international situation and the relations between East and West. Alarming phenomena still occur in many fields of international co-existence, stated the Polish foreign minister. We consider the escalation of the arms race, and of nuclear arms in particular a special threat to world peace.

Orzechowski also declared that Poland, together with the Soviet Union and other socialist states persists in its efforts to save the world from tumbling into a nuclear abyss. This purpose is being served by comprehensive peace initiatives of our alliance, tabled in Sofia in October, 1985, he said.

During the last session of the committee of Warsaw Treaty member states' foreign ministers held in Warsaw in March, 1986, we again presented the extensiveand realistic proposals to limit the arms race, improve the international climate and return to the policy of cooperation. A special chance to all the nations of the world, stressed Orzechowski, was created by the programme tabled by Mikhail Gorbachev in January, 1986, for the total elimination by the year 2000 of all nuclear and chemical arsenals and for the ban on space offensive weapons.

Poland supports the idea to create atom- and chemical weapon-free zones on our continent. We invariably come out in favour of the continuation and consolidation of the CSCE process, of creating conditions to extend and deepen the cooperation between European states. We think that Poland and the FRG, in full awareness of their responsibility for the destinies of their own nations andof those of our continent, can and should do everyting for the emerging chance to make Europe a secure continent, a territory of peaceful and mutually beneficial cooperation to become reality.

Recently we celebrated the 15th anniversary of signing the historic treaty of December 7th, 1970. We fully appreciate the hitherto achieved results of normalization, perceivable in interstate relations, and in the scale of entire societies, of individual citizens. We simultaneously realize that this process could be much faster, and its results larger. There still occur a number of issues which arouse our concern and

await positive solution.

Orzechowski Assesses Visit

OD082227 Warsaw PAP in English 2130 GMT 8 Apr 86

[By PAP correspondent Juliusz Solecki]

[Text] Bonn, April 8 -- On Tuesday, the second day of his official visit to the FRG, Poland's foreign minister, Marian Orzechowski co-chaired another plenary session of delegations from the Polish and FRG's Foreign Ministries, which dealt solely with the evaluation of bilateral relations. Orzechowski also continued his talks with Bonn's top political figures.

Minister Orzechowski met with chairman of FRG's Budestag, Philip Jenninger, and attended a dinner given by Polish ambassador to the FRG, Tadeusz Olechowski in honour of the Federal foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Orzechowski also met with chairman of the German Communist Party DKP, Herbert Mies.

Making a preliminary assessment of his visit at a meeting with journalists, Orzechowski noted that it was a confirmation of readiness, declared by the FRG, to resume full political dialogue. Minister Orzechowski stressed that the representatives of government coalition, as well as those of the opposition underlined their will to continue the process of normalization of relations, based on the treaty of December, 1970, which constitutes the starting point of the entire process.

It should be hoped for this stand not to be subject to fluctuations or fresh hesitations, Orzechowski said, stressing that in result of stagnation, and even clear retrogression noted in the Polish-FRG relations at the beginning of the eighties, both sides still find themselves at the beginning of a long and difficult road.

In addition to many untapped chances created by the treaty of December 1970, we have to get rid of many new obstacles and accretions, which piled up over the recent years, when certain political circles hoped to exploit Poland's internal difficulties for their own purposes by blocking the normal political and economic cooperation with our country, and reaching for various sanctions, or even attempting to undermine the spirit and letter of international treaties and to force through their own interpretation of them.

During my talks in Bonn we tried to work out a balance sheet of sorts of all these matters to "clear the foreground" to define and name all that is harmful to our relations, all that hinders them or is necessary to give them new impulses, stated Orzechowski. He also indicated that no topics were avoided and both sides strove to seek possibilities and ways leading to a full normalization and comprehensive development of cooperation.

Minister Orzechowski noted that an important place within his talks was taken up by the problems of international situation, and in particular the issues regarding the disarmament and the necessity to halt the arms race. In this context he recalled Poland's stand, according to which the realization of the so called "star wars" programme, forced through by the U.S., would not only fail to contribute to increasing security, but on the contrary -- it would create new threats, and insoluble ones, too.

Underlining the paramount importance of the latest disarmament proposals tabled by the Soviet Union and other socialist states, the head of Polish diplomacy indicated the joint responsibility of all states, including the ones like Poland or the FRG, for maintaining and consolidating peace. Minister Orzechowski said he invited Hans-Dietrich Genscher to visit Poland, and that his invitation was welcomed with satisfaction. The visit's date will be set by diplomatic channels.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ATTACKS JANKOWSKI INTERVIEW

AU010746 ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 18 Mar 86 p 2

[Colonel W. Zielinski commentary: "The Battle for a Prize Has Started . . ."]

[Text] In an interview for the Austrian paper KLEINE ZEITUNG, Father Jankowski [Walesa's father confessor] announced that he would use the rosary as a weapon against the authorities which he does not like and against imagined occupants. Together with Walesa, he met with an Austrian journalist to praise their mutual services in the struggle against "communist heresy." The interviewer praises them as well, saying that "Father Jankowski is not only a confessor, but also Walesa's most trusted and influential friend and the second most important person in Solidarity."

The KLEINE ZEITUNG reader must be quite confused when he reads this interview. For example, he learns from Father Jankowski that "physical and psychological terror from the government reigns, and the entire nation is under pressure. Communism is tying its knots increasingly tighter in Poland and young people have to be brought up without faith, without morality, in the spirit of the communist world outlook." The more intelligent reader no doubt asks himself: If there is such terror, how is Father Jankowski able to meet with a Western journalist and grant him an interview? Where is this clergyman telling lies?

To answer this, let us look at the question of raising children. In one place, he speaks of "upbringing without faith in a communist spirit," and in the next sentence he declares: "More and more families are not giving a single grosz to bring their children up in a Marxist spirit the way the government dictates. Today, children are brought up the way the families want, not the way the government wants."

First of all, it emerges from this that the government has not only raised children in a Marxist spirit, but even ordered families to pay for this service. Besides, if families are indeed educating their children, as this statement suggests, then the schools ought to be empty. Yet the case is exactly the opposite. Well, where are these children being educated? Has Father Jankowski opened a parish school?

Let us examine another issue. When asked "what convenient solution he sees in light of existing possibilities," Father Jankowski replies: "The so-called third way -- neither communism nor capitalism, but a middle way with freedom, independence, and self-determination for the Poles." In other words, "neither one thing, nor the other, but something in between." One must say, however, that he could not have answered this question any other way because no one in the world and no politician, President Reagan included, knows what this "middle way with freedom" is. No doubt, he would like to have answered that he finds the "other side," in other words capitalism, the most suitable. But he prefers not to aggravate the huge majority of Poles who would have lost out on this "business," meaning a return of capitalism. Hence, he answered a concrete question with a meaningless slogan.

I, for my part, would very much like to know whether Father Jankowski personally hates communists or whether he likes them a little. The Austrian reader would no doubt also like to know, though it is difficult to determine from what the priest says. On the one hand, he threatens communists with a rosary, and on the other, he assures us that it is all the same to him whether someone is a communist or not, because "at the center of my attention is man, whatever the ideology he professes and whether or not he believes in God."

However, at the end of the interview, we hit the bull's-eye of the matter, for we learn why Father Jankowski is turning himself and his friend from Gdansk into rosary victims and why he is making the Poles a nation of martyrs in whose defense he is baring his breast. But let us give the final word to Walesa, noting, by the way, his

"beautiful" turns of phrase: "My confessor is not working for Poland in order to receive some international prize. But the time has come to make efforts to recognize his importance for democratic life. That is why emigre representatives of the existing Christian Party of Poland have decided to recommend Henryk Jankowski for the 1986 Nobel Peace Prize."

Here "the cards are on the table." While presenting himself to Austrian readers as a martyr, he is suggesting at the same time that he deserves the Nobel prize. And his efforts in this direction are avidly supported by the one with whom he shares "power." The man in black and the man in colorful dress have both been recorded for posterity in joint photographs that are sold at the Church of St. Brygida [Jankowski's church in Gdansk].

One more, hitherto less known personality, has been included in the above candidate's propaganda campaign. But let us allow Father Jankowski to speak: "One of my closest colleagues and my right hand is Lech Lanchorzynski. . . . No one writes applications as well and effectively as he. . . ." We will find out whether the application written by this "right hand" was really effective. For my part, I wonder what wrong Walesa has done to his confessor to get himself demoted to a left hand.

PAP REPORTS START OF SEJM MEETING, AGENDA

LD091053 Warsaw PAP in English 1002 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 9 -- The Sejm (Polish parliament) gathered here today for two-day debates which will cover, among other things:

-- information on the motions and postulates advanced during the electoral campaign to the 9th Sejm and the ways of their realization;

-- a report of the Committee for Foreign Economic Cooperation and Maritime Economy and the Legislative Committee on the government bill on amending the Maritime Code;

-- a report of the Committee for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finances, the Committee for Self-government Affairs and the Legislative Committee on the government bill on amending the Law on Joint-Stock Companies;

-- question period.

Present are Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner. The debates were opened by Roman Malinowski.

FOREIGN MINISTER ORZECHOWSKI'S VISIT TO FRG REPORTED

For Hamburg DPA reportage on the visit to the FRG by Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski, including his meetings with Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, and CSU Chairman Franz Josef Strauss, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 7 April Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SITUATION IN KOSOVO

LCY Presidium Discussion

LD082121 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1609 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Apr (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium, at a session presided over by Vidoje Zarkovic, heard reports from Kolj Siroka, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, and Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee, on the latest events in Kosovo. In this connection the Presidium agreed on measures and activities to be undertaken in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, in the SR of Serbia, and in the Federation.

The Presidium also approved reports from LCY Central Committee Presidium members Milan Kucan, Ali Sukrija, and Dobrivoje Vidic, on the attendance of LCY delegations at the congresses of the Communist Parties of Cuba, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria, and a report from Hamidja Pozderac on the visit of the LCY delegation to the Ba'th Party of Iraq.

Stambolic Address

LD081819 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1916 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Pristina, 7 Apr (TANJUG) -- As we have reported, a meeting of the political aktiv was held yesterday on the situation in Kosovo Polje and the province over the past few days in this suburban settlement of Pristina. The political aktiv was addressed by Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbia LC Central Committee. Today we are carrying Ivan Stambolic's report in total. The text of his address is as follows:

The discussion is difficult, for the circumstances are difficult,and the struggle we are waging is difficult. The challenges are difficult, and the truths with which you are confronted, but the discussion is honorable and sincere, as Comrade Vlasi said. That is the most important thing, for the discussion to be useful, and this one is useful. That is why I am pleased that I was able to hear your sincere and difficult statements about the conditions, circumstances and surroundings in which you are fighting to overcome all the difficulties.

For 2 months Comrade Kolj and I have been talking about coming here for discussions. However, our arrival here has now been forced a little by these latest events and the difficulties with which you have been confronted. The pity is that we do not come as much and as often as is possible. The pity is that more of us do not come here to hear and see at the source, and on this basis assess the situation here.

After this meeting, and from everything I have heard, although we all view the situation as serious, I must say sincerely that nevertheless I do not think that it is so fraught with political, material,communal and all other difficulties. It cannot be solved rapidly. Much resolve and persistence by all of you, and most of all by you here, will be needed. The main problem is that in these 5 years we have not done everything we could and should have done. Therefore we must judge our responsibility in this way and assess the whole situation.

I would like to say that in the last few months, or month and a half, we have analyzed and discussed the topical situation in Kosovo in the top leadership of the province and republic, and finally at the joint session of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia and the Serbia LC Central Committee Presidium.

The conclusions of the joint session were formed into about 30 groups of the most urgent tasks, in which the exponents and executors of those tasks and the deadlines by which they should be completed are set out precisely. I wish to say that up to now we have never been so united in our assessment of the situation in Kosovo, and even more importantly, of the measures and actions which need to be further planned and implemented in Kosovo.

Last night we met in Belgrade. Comrade Kolj was there. We noted that we have never reached such a level of agreement and specificity in planned actions. It would have been very useful if we had achieved this earlier. But when it is a question of a realistic assessment of the situation in Kosovo, and the processes and tendencies stirred up and stimulated, although you are witnesses of all this, I would like nevertheless, because of the realities, to direct your attention to some things which seem to me to be true.

In these 5 years since the Kosovo LC underwent its greatest test, its most difficult test in 40 years, the test of fighting to eliminate the irredentists and causes and consequences of the counterrevolutionary outburst of 1981, several very important things have happened. Several prerequisites for the continued and more successful struggle have been achieved. Without them there could not be such a struggle.

With the help of the whole of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia, above all through the struggle of the Kosovo LC and its leadership, there has been a turning point in political orientation and political practice in the Kosovo LC and the Province of Kosovo. There has been a change in that orientation which also created the causes of the counterrevolution. A new political orientation has been achieved on the platform of the LCY, a Yugoslav orientation.

Of what am I thinking when I say this? We all know that relations and cooperation between Albania and Kosovo have been developing in the sphere of culture, education and science. This has now been cut off decisively. We all know of Kosovo's isolationism in the sphere of the economy and economic development, and how individuals in Kosovo have thought it necessary to be isolated and to try to equip themselves for integration in the context of Yugoslavia and Serbia through integration with foreign firms. Such a means of integration is not for anyone in Yugoslavia, and not for Kosovo. Such an integration is certainly dangerous, for it neglects integration in Yugoslavia.

Not only has there been a turning point in concepts, in consciousness and orientation. More than that, when it is a question of the pooling of labor and resources in the past 2-3 years we can talk about a dozen factories which are appearing or have already appeared in Kosovo. And not only that. There has been a major turning point in the policy of economic development, a change is taking place from the earlier megalomanic and bureaucratic concept of development to a quite different orientation. A change is taking place in favor of work-intensive areas, which will be directed above all to solving the problem of unemployment in Kosovo, the cause of many sociopolitical and not only economic disturbances.

I think that, as a result of this turning point in development policy, suitable differentiation within Kosovo and all its structures, not only in the LC, but in the Albanian nationality itself, has also been carried out. This differentiation is in progress and must be resolute. I agree that it must reach as far as the leadership.

I am convinced that the vast majority of the population favors this Yugoslav orientation. Differentiation between irridentists and separatists and honorable progressive people in Kosovo is much clearer today; the line is drawn more clearly.

We now face the question of which problems remain. These are, above all, intranational relations. These are even deteriorating. The most important differentiation in the Albanian nationality is between communists, honorable people, patriots, and people who are oriented toward Yugoslavia and the minority that is irredentist and hostile. It is clear, however, that the degree of differentiation has not led to an improvement in relations between the Albanian nationality and the Serbian and Montenegrin nations in Kosovo. We must give a correct political reply to why this is so as soon as possible.

It seems that the irredentists are increasingly losing ground and therefore becoming more nervous and increasingly more unscrupulous. Their arrogance creates a tense atmosphere in Kosovo and a state of insecurity and fear. Subjective forces are, however, still not sufficiently organized or effective to deal resolutely with the irredentists. You, the LC and all organized socialist forces face the task of persistently struggling for resolute blows against the Albanian irredenta. We know that this is not simple. Recognizing and exposing the irredenta in time is not easy, but we must set this as a task for ourselves. In this context we need to intensify penal polich and punish every offense that threatens personal security and integrity, especially when the offense is on a national basis. Such crimes must be punished more severely than all other offenses.

The conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, of which you will soon be informed, also speak in this way. However, there is a problem here too. That problem is that, while the positive orientation I mentioned has already started to triumph in the LC and its leadership, and while certain services have achieved a step forward -- such as the state security service -- the situation in management, administration, and other parts of the system of justice is bad. Who does this favor?

We have still not dealt with that section of arrogant, overbearing bureaucracy that contains people who prevent justice from being the same for everyone and everyone being equal before justice. This is most evident in those state services that serve all citizens. These are attitudes and procedures that give rise to the greatest dissatisfaction among people, and this justified dissatisfaction is expressed for the most part among Serbian and Montenegrin populations. We must therefore deal with this; We must cut things off and turn them around. We must relate to this as to something hostile.

If we do not solve this problem, it will be difficult for us to solve the problem of emigration. Emigration is the most serious problem for Kosovo and Yugoslavia, for the Serbian people, and for the SR of Serbia. The conclusions of the Presidium, representing an urgent program for action in the next few months, provides for a whole series of measures. This is one plan to end negative trends and to expedite new relations in economic development that should ensure the resolution of problems, from employment to how to ensure the return of those who have left.

The first condition for the fight we have started is for us to avoid confusion and error, to avoid chaos, and to go through the system and its institutions, not any other way. We need to fight to ensure that those who rule work as they should. If they do not work in this way, if we do not believe them, if they are no good, we should change them. Any other way favors the irredentists.

When we think about the overall situation in Kosovo, we must not underestimate or conceal a single problem. At the same time we should not underestimate what we have achieved in these few years on the path taken by the LCY.

After all, I wish to say that you have adopted criteria in connection with cadre policy in these elections. According to these criteria, those who have fought against the irredenta and counterrevolution and those who have been tested in this struggle and proved their steadfastness and orientation are the ones who must gain preference in the elections. Such criteria must be respected consistently. In these conditions, even those who are silent can be far worse than those who speak against, and so it can turn out that we do not see the enemy. The great thing is for us to notice this. Everything that has been done up to now and that is being done should contribute to achieving the said criteria and to you and all of us having reasons to believe more in a new leadership that will emerge, because of the greater degree of unity that will exist in it and will be even greater in accordance with this situation and this struggle that is being waged in Kosovo today.

In the events of the last few days, and during these events themselves, the most important thing is that you have been dignified. You should persevere along these lines. You have forced us to come here so as to allow us to solve problems because it is only here that they can be solved in practice. This is the best way, better than some kind of meeting or demonstration. Nothing is solved that way. That can only cause great harm and bring about dangers. Everything about which we are talking can be viewed objectively and measured exclusively within the framework of the overall situation in Kosovo, in the context of everything that has been happening in Kosovo for a number of years.

The highest political and state organs, both in Kosovo, in the republic, and in the federation, as well as all progressive members of the public, have assessed and are constantly assessing these complex problems and contradictions of Kosovo resulting from tensions in intranational relations, pregnant with conflicts resulting from the unceasing activity of irredentists and pressures which, in various ways, continue to be exerted on the Serbian and Montenegrin population, forcing them to emigrate. This has been a long-standing problem, and despite efforts, there has still not yet been a true turnabout nor results which would indicate that the situation is under control.

It is only possible in this context and, in this concrete case, realistic, to pass judgement on it and take a principled political stance on it. I believe, this is how you should operate.

This means that at this moment we cannot view only the content of various writings or even that act of arrest in an isolated way or in the forefront of things. There have been and there will continue to be various writings and actions. The irridentists have not succeeded in realizing their separatist goals through the "Kosovo-republic" slogan, nor will Serbian unitarists and nationalists be able to sow dissention among us by bringing into question Kosovo's socialist autonomous nature. Just as the former cannot succeed, neither will the latter. Neither one nor the other will succeed. We must succeed with the policy of equality and brotherhood and unity, otherwise we will not survive.

If this is clear to us, then we cannot ignore or relegate to second place the overall circumstances causing these very events we have witnessed in the last few days. And you have spoken honestly about them today.

That this is so is best testified to by the fact that there have been, in all the republics in Yugoslavia, in various national environments, arrests for similar acts, but nowhere has it ever happened that several thousand people have sought, in a demonstrative way, an explanation and are protesting as a result of these arrests.

Furthermore, for perpetrators of acts of this nature up to now, even in Kosovo itself, where in recent times and for understandable reasons -- because of the irredentists -- these arrests have most frequently occurred, nowhere have we had demonstrations and a public gathering. For our peoples and our working people do not subscribe to the view of the nationalists, they even oppose them, and they do not concur with those who are against equality, against brotherhood and unity, and against our federative organization.

Well, it is clear from this fact that our citizens support neither individuals nor acts aimed against public order, against the foundations of our state social order, against our common life in harmony.

Of course, let us leave an investigation to do its job, let us leave it to an indictment to prove guilt or innocence. Nobody can deny the right of the appropriate organs to do this and to maintain public order and peace, but this must also be according to the law. If we do not work like this it will lead to lawlessness and anarchy, with all the consequences that this implies. Therefore, we should not prejudge anything that is a matter for the appropriate organs.

In the last resort, if it is proved that things were unfounded, that one acted rashly, that the social and political suitability of the use of law in this moment and in this way was not assessed in sufficient measure and in the proper way, then we must sit down, analyze the matter, and draw lessons and establish responsibilities from there.

We must start from the causes of the state of affairs about which you spoke here today, pointing out that most often we have not reacted in time and in the proper way. We must no longer only talk about these and other causes. We must be more concrete in taking appropriate measures. We must do exactly what comrade Sinan Hasani said -- replace verbalism -- the forum-type of work, and opportunism by efficient action. Nobody any longer asks us what we have said, but what we have done, what we have changed. We must fight for concrete results, for concrete changes. And there is inadmissibly too much of the forum-type of attitude,verbalism, opportunism.

Because of all that we are discussing today, we must also bear in mind Serbian nationalism, its proponents -- individuals and groups -- who try to take advantage of this situation, to encourage despair, spread hatred, work against both the Serbian and other nations and nationalities. Nationalisms feed upon and provoke each other, play into each other's hands, and plot against the people. Do not allow anybody to deceive you, to manipulate you. If matters are left to be solved by the relation between nationalistic forces not only in Kosovo but also in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, the consequences would be fateful, unforeseeable for everybody.

Of course, a great deal of what has happened in Kosovo these days, after all the recent years, objectively plays into the hands of nationalists, and not only in Serbia, but throughout Yugoslavia. Threats to citizens' security in Kosovo, the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, all this also plays into the hands of the pro-Chetnik and Chetnik emigration; it discredits one of the basic principles of the constitutional order of the SFRY, the equality of nations and nationalities.

Precisely because of this, all communists in Kosovo, they more than anybody else, and of course also in the socialist republic of Serbia and in Yugoslavia, bear great responsibility for continuing and strengthening what has been planned, and organizing for maximum effect in the struggle against all nationalisms. Therefore, regardless of the various circumstances and causes of some phenomena of which I spoke, and which must be taken into account, analyzed, and on the basis of which we must plan and conduct our actions in order to be more successful, never and nowhere shall we, nor can we, waive the use of law and sanctions in the struggle against the enemy.

However, such actions must be preceded by a political offensive and in a political way by the League of Communists. Serbs and Montenegrins must stay here and struggle together with communists and progressive, honest people, and with Albanians. This is the best guarantee that we shall succeed in this difficult struggle. We are not retreating, since this is the objective of irredentists. We will not allow them to realize this, to make Kosovo ethnically pure.

We all know that this is a difficult situation for you. Your patience is running out but you should not lose it. Do not allow anybody to provoke you, neither irredentists nor Serbian nationalists. Do not allow anybody to manipulate you. The ones who want to do it are the greatest enemy of our country, of all of us together. You are not dear to them. They are playing their own game. They wish to divide and govern. Mention was also made of foreign forces, that they could tackle our problems. Is it not clear that this means encouraging treason, that somebody else should tackle our problems; Serbian nationalists who act from Belgrade, they do not act to make things better for you. Their motto is: The worse for you, the better for nationalistic aims.

Abroad, Kosovo is considered a mine beneath the Yugoslav community. Various appetites and various interests have emerged. I think that you all know very well that they believe the time has come to fish in troubled waters. As you know, for years, and at this time as well, hatred for the Serbian people has been spread and stirred, stimulated and helped, and pretensions toward Yugoslav territories are being manifested.

Our struggle and our harmony will be the best answer to them, so that they will never realize such aims. The best answer to them will be harmony and struggle for equality, brotherhood, and unity as in 1941, 1945, and 1948. This is our last word and we are prepared to pay any price for it. And, therefore, we should all persevere, both in Kosovo, Serbia, and Yugoslavia.

KOSOVO YOUTH FEDERATION PRESIDENT VIEWS 'PROBLEMS'

LD081728 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0705 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Sekibe Tabuku commentary]

[Text] Pristina, 8 Apr (TANJUG) -- The young people of Kosovo, preparing for the 22d youth conference of this province, are more organized and better prepared and equipped for involvement in all fields. Despite the many problems and difficulties, in the last 4 years the Kosovo Socialist Youth Federation has succeeded in winning back the confidence of the young generation, stressed Hasim Redzepi, president of the province's youth organization in a talk on the occasion of the forthcoming conference of the Kosovo Socialist Youth Federation to be held 10-11 April in Pristina.

In the period between two conferences, the Kosovo socialist Youth Federation made a full contribution to the stabilization of the political-security situation in the province, especially in the eradication of the indoctrination of one section of youth, according to Redzept. The primary tasks, following the counterrevolutionary events of 1981, were differentiation within the membership of the organization and the revealing of the goals and demands of the Albanian nationalists and irredentists in order to win over every young person to membership in the organization. This was achieved by organized work and by acquainting young people with the real goals of the irredentists on the one hand, and the LCY program and our orientations on the other.

This was confirmed, Redzepi stressed, by the mass participation of young people in the welcoming and farewell ceremonies for the youth baton relay, in the celebration of the day of work actions, and in a series of other events which bear witness to the orientation and loyalty of young people in Kosovo to brotherhood, unity, and Tito's work.

On the question of the extent to which young people in Kosovo of different nationalities associate with each other, Redzept said: After the escalation of Albanian nationalism and irredentistism, there was a cooling of intranational and interpersonal relations. However, with the stabilizing of the political-security situation, confidence is gradually returning. The young of different nationalities now associate with each other more, and are aware that it is only by common work and living that they can solve the problems and difficulties.

The youth of Kosovo, Redzepi stressed, are particularly worried about individual excessive phenomena, such as rapes, the desecration of tombs of members of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities, and other atrocities traditionally unknown. Young people are reacting to these excesses by expelling the perpetrators of these crimes from school, isolating their families, and publicly condemning these phenomena. However, Redzepi's view is that the Kosovo Socialist Youth Federation must devote more attention to ideopolitical work in schools and universities. Young people must also be told what lies are concealed behind the hostile propaganda emanating from the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and from various emigre groups.

Turning to the problem of unemployment, Hasim Redzepi observed that it is no longer solely of a socioeconomic nature, but is increasingly taking on political dimensions. Out demands for more rapid development, he stressed, are met mainly with support, but that is all. Initiatives of the socialist youth federation toward the employment of all young university graduates in work organizations, the advocation of the introduction of more shifts in factories, and part-time employment have remained only initial actions. In addition, institutions are to a large extent putting on a show of competition for jobs, while nepotism and other negative phenomena provoke revolt among young people.

Of the approximately 120,000 young people waiting for work, 78 percent are under 30, and 40,000 have been waiting for work for up to 10 years. This means that vast cadre potential is "mortified" at a time when we are fighting for economic stabilization and when these young people can give most to the economy of the province. In terms of capacities, more rapid development of agriculture and the retail economy, Redzepi believes that the problems of unemployment cannot be solved without the help of the broader Yugoslav community. The greater employment of young people from Kosovo in other parts of the country should be facilitated, and the process of the pooling of labor and resources of collectives from Kosovo with organizations from the other republics and the province of Vojvodina should be accelerated. In the meantime the Kosovo Socialist Youth Federation has supported an initiative urging a national loan to aid employment, although there is a feeling that this will not solve the problem. An initiative has been set in motion to found youth collectives for the activation of old machinery and engines which young skilled workers and engineers would repair in cooperation with factories. Next month a youth factory is starting operation in Klina which will employ 130 new workers.

The youth mottoes "Get going" and "Wake up, something is happening" have been understood by Kosovo youth as a call to struggle against all the inequalities and negative phenomena in society which exacerbate problems, Hasim Redzepi said in conclusion, while advocating greater unity in the organizations of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation.

LCY GREETING MESSAGE TO CPCZ CONGRESS

AU021322 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Mar 86 p 7

[Text] Prague, 26 Mar (TANJUG) -- "We would like to stress with pleasure that Yugoslav-Czechoslovak relations and cooperation are successful and stable. This kind of development of all our bilateral relations is of mutual interest and is an expression of the wishes and aspirations of the workers class, working people, and the peoples of our countries. We are ready to further enrich and advance this cooperation on the principles of equality, independence, autonomy, and mutual respect and understanding. There are significant opportunities for the development of this cooperation, which is not only in the interest of our countries but in the interest of peace, social progress, and socialism." This was stated in a greeting message from a delegation of the LCY to the 17th CPCZ Congress.

Recalling that the LCY is to hold its congress shortly, the message states that the congress will reaffirm the basic principles and values of our system and adds: "To us, there is no alternative to these values: independence, nonalignment, equality and the brotherhood and unity of our peoples and nationalities, self-management, and the continuous democratization of social relations. These strategic tenets we have built together with Tito, and they represent our historic heritage and the lasting interest and orientation of all working people and the peoples and nationalities of the SFRY."

"We live in hard times full of dangers. This is witnessed by a continuous arms race, local wars and military interventions, various pressures and interferences in the internal affairs of sovereign countries. This complex and increasingly more dangerous situation," the message continues, "could, according to our assessment, be overcome only through a persistent struggle for the formation of a new system for international economic and political relations.

"The struggle on this international level is expressed most comprehensively and most profoundly through the policy of nonalignment to which Yugoslavia has a deep and lasting commitment. This policy expresses the vital interests and class and revolutionary bases of our revolution and is opening wide opportunities for Yugoslavia to contribute to world of peace, security, and equality. The policy and the movement of nonalignment -- which are built into the historical process of people's emancipation -- are today the most important factors of the struggle for progressive changes in the system of international political and economic relations, changes that would found this system on the principles of independence and equality of peoples. The Nonaligned Movement is fighting against all forms of political and economic domination and exploitation, against all kinds of old and new forms of dependence and subjugation in relations between countries and peoples," the SFRY delegation message states.

LCY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR ITALIAN CONGRESS

LD081829 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1324 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Apr (TANJUG) -- An LCY delegation, which will attend the 17th Italian Communist Party Congress, left today for Florence. The delegation is headed by Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and among its members are Kiro Hadzivasilev, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Franc Setinc, member of the Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium; and Dr Aleksandar Sekulovic, head of the section for foreign relations of the LCY.

At Belgrade airport the delegation was seen off by Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Svetislav Stojakov, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

TANJUG FINANCIAL CONDITION 'EXTREMELY SEVERE'

LD081012 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1818 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Apr (TANJUG) -- TANJUG's material position is extremely severe, even critical and is jeopardizing the execution of the program of information activity vis-a-vis the country and the world. Without an understanding that TANJUG represents the backbone of our information system, it is difficult to solve questions in connection with the functioning of this body, it was said today at a session of the federal conference of the SAWPY for information and public opinion, which discussed the material position of the agency.

The TANJUG director, Mihailo Saranovic, produced some indicators of the difficult material position of this organization. At the moment, the federation finances only part of TANJUG's foreign service, far short of the commerical price of programs the agency offers to the federation, the republics, and provinces. As for the press, radio, and TV, last year only 17 percent of TANJUG's total revenue came from license fees for the general service. But despite all the difficulties we are facing, Saranovic said, TANJUG does not have any ideopolitical failings and problems.

(Jak Koprivic), president of TANJUG's Social Council, advocated that a lasting systemic solution to the financing of TANJUG be found and that programs be self-financing, instead of there being a percentage increase of budget funds. He said that in this matter it is essential to adopt changes in the current law on TANJUG and renew the work on the adoption of a social compact on TANJUG as an agency of the federation, the republics, and provinces.

Ivica Lovric spoke of the current attitude toward TANJUG, calling it incomprehensible. All factors in the country are pointing to the need for strengthening TANJUG and its importance, but they are not solving TANJUG's concrete material questions. Stanislav Marinkovic noted, in particular, the responsibility of the founders, having stressed that the media, together with the founders, should find a way of covering the difference between the real price the media can pay and the economic price of the general service. Rastko Guzina also stressed that the full price of the general service is 2 to 3 times greater than what papers, radio and TV are paying. The question is, how is it that they are able to pay this, when it is known that the majority of papers live on grants and have similar problems to TANJUG's. It is also his view that the founders of the media must be more concerned about this.

Milan Vukos also believes that TANJUG's material position is extremely serious. Having agreed with the proposed conclusions for improving this position, Vukos said that united criteria for determining the volume and price of the general service should be worked out. It is necessary to make a concrete and quantitative analysis of TANJUG's demands so that concrete decisions can be adopted, instead of principled support, said Trpe Jakovlevksi. In the view of Jorgovank Milojevic, it is necessary to emphasize more concretely the obligations of the republics and provinces toward TANJUG. She recalled that the burden of responsibility on the backs of people employed in TANJUG is such that no excuses -- it is difficult in the whole of society -- can be valid any longer.

Pero Vacic advocated special consideration of the question of the work, financing and further development of the pool of news agencies of the nonaligned countries in the framework of TANJUG's participation in the exchange of information in this system. He stressed the significance of the otherwise unfulfilled law on TANJUG, agreed in the republics and provinces and the SFRY assembly, on the modernization of the technical base and the development of TANJUG's production center.

We must be clear that without a strong agency it is not possible to develop our information system because TANJUG is its very backbone both internally and externally, Milan Rakas said. Unless we realize this, we will rapidly give in to the arguments of the public media with respect to TANJUG, because they too are in a difficult material position, he added.

It was concluded today that TANJUG's problems must be solved along two lines; urgent intervention to restore the current situation with respect to the responsible tasks TANJUG is expecting this year, above all the reporting on the congress and the summit of nonaligned countries, and long-term systemic measures able to facilitate its further development.

There will soon be a discussion in the Presidium of the Federal Conference of SAWPY and in the SFRY assembly, as the founder of TANJUG, on TANJUG's material problems, with the elaborated and concrete demands and measures, it was concluded. It was said that these proposed measures should be taken to the republics and provinces.

SERBIAN ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES ALBANIAN REFUGEES

LD081036 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1909 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Apr (TANJUG) -- Information on the solution of the status and position of Albanian refugees did not satisfy delegates of the Serbian Assembly All-chamber Joint Commission for Foreign Affairs today. The very fact that the Serbian Assembly Executive Council is suggesting to delegates that it is not essential to adopt new conclusions and that those adopted in 1983 continue to be appropriate was sufficient for delegates to ask themselves what this means. It may mean, they said, that the conclusions have not even been implemented.

Yugoslavia is even carrying out its international obligations toward the refugees to a greater extent than is necessary, delegates concluded, on the basis of this information of the Executive Council. Delegates believe that this hospitality toward Albanian refugees sometimes even goes too far. A number of refugees from Albania, it transpires from the information, are (?not) choosing, and rejecting, any kind of work and are not accepting Yugoslav citizenship, nor are they moving on to settle in another country. Apart from this, a number of these refugees of indeterminate status are even working in education, in the legal profession and in other sensitive places.

This Assembly commission believes that the conclusions offered, which in any case insist on the effective, energetic and consistent respect of the law, should be supplemented by a conclusion that refugees may not be allowed to educate young Yugoslava.

Delegates are particularly troubled by the fact, noted in the aforementioned information, that refugees from Albania can illegally acquire property, which indicates that the environment in which they enjoy hospitality is too generously disposed toward them. Serbia with its state attributes, can and must do much more to ensure that regulations are respected, the delegates believe. So, in their assessment, there should be more energetic action toward refugees who take advantage of this hospitality and those who avoid work, and they believe that financial assistance to them should be restricted.

This information will be discussed at the next session of the chambers of the Serbian Assembly on the initiative of Savka Javorina, a delegate in the Sociopolitical Chamber.

VLAJKOVIC RETURNS FROM DPRK, PRC VISITS

LD082234 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2136 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, April 8 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav State Presidency President Radovan Vlajkovic returned to Belgrade this evening from official and friendly visits to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China. Vlajkovic held talks with the highest officials of the two friendly countries on topical international questions, and possibilities for further advancing bilateral cooperation.

In the D.P.R. of Korea, the talks encompassed also the activities of the non-aligned countries prior to their ministerial meeting in New Delhi this month and their summit in Harare in September. Vlajkovic's visits to the D.P.R. of Korea and the People's Republic of China were the first Yugoslav state visits at the highest level to the two countries since Pyongyang and Beijing were visited by the late Yugoslav president Josip Broz Tito in 1977.

ADM MAMULA VISITS BELGRADE ARMY DISTRICT UNITS

LD081546 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1519 GMT 7 Apr 86

Text] Belgrade, 7 Apr (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, the federal secretary for national defense, accompanied by the Belgrade Army District commander, Lieutenant Colonel General Zdravko Dimic, Major General Konrad Kolsek [Commander of the Titograd Military Area], and Vladan Sljivic from the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, visited units and garrisons of this Army district on 4, 5, and 7 April. Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula stayed first of all in units commanded by officer Andrija Silic, and inspected a unit commanded by Officer Zivorad Milivojevic, which in last year's competition, "We Select the Best Unit," was declared the best unit of the (?closed formation) in the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA). On the last day of his stay in the Belgrade Army District, Admiral Mamula stayed in Belgrade among soldiers and officers of a unit which is cherishing and developing the tradition of the first proletarian national liberation shock brigade in the 4 July barracks and the unit in the Vasa Carapic Barracks.

During his 3-day stay in units of the Belgrade Army District, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula acquainted himself in detail with the problems, results, and level of development and combat readiness, the moral-political situation of military collectives in terms of leadership and command, and the living standard of soldiers, officers, and citizens serving in the JNA, and measures being taken in this area. He also acquainted himself with the conditions for the preservation, location, maintenance, and the training with and use of modern weapons with which the units are equipped, and other questions of the everyday life of military units in the barracks.

The federal secretary for national defense, in the framework of his visit, also attended some of the units' practical activities: training and education, the performing of technical examinations, and the testing of the combat-readiness and preparedness of units for achieving military tasks. He paid particular attention and took great interest in the commemorative rooms of some of the units he toured.

The federal secretary for national defense, at the end of his visit, expressed satisfaction with the results the above-mentioned and other units of the Belgrade Army District had achieved, and are daily achieving, in the construction and strengthening of military preparedness, the moral-political situation, security and social self-protection, and generally in the organization of life and work and in the carrying out of duties.

While staying in the units of the Kragujevac Garrison, Admiral Mamula also visited a workers' collective of the Crvena Zastava Institute and had talks with the leaders of this collective.

AMENDMENTS TO KOSOVO PROVINCE CONSTITUTION

LD081535 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1310 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Summary] Pristina, 7 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Commission for Constitutional Questions of the Kosovo Assembly today approved draft amendments to the provinces' Constitution relating to the length of terms for responsible posts in the province and in the municipalities. The president of the Kosovo presidency and the president and vice-president of the provincial assembly will be elected for a 1-year term and may be reelected to the same post but not more than twice consecutively. The president of the Kosovo Constitutional Court, according to the draft amendment, will serve a 1-year term of office with the possibility of being reelected for a further year. The president and vice-presidents of the Kosovo Assembly Executive Committee will be elected for 2-year terms with the possibility of remaining in office for a further 2 years.

SKOPJE OFFICE CHARGES NINE WITH 'HOSTILE ACTIVITY'

LD071502 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1414 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Skopje, 7 Apr (TANJUG) -- The district public prosecutor's office in Skopje today submitted an indictment for the criminal act of "association for the purpose of hostile activity" against Bajram Limani from Kosovo Polje, Paso Maksuti from Kicevo, Fatimir Ibrahimi, Biljal Serifi and Afrim Ibrahimi from Tetovo, Safet Useini and Muadin Bajrami from the village of Zajas near Kicevo and Emini Zekir and Emini Veli from Kicevo.

As is stated in the indictment, from 1978 to October 1985 the accused, as members of the "Marxist-Leninist" hostile organization, acted from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism in Kicevo, Tetovo and Pristina. They took part in hostile activity aimed at threatening the territorial integrity of the SFRY and fought for an anticonstitutional change in the federative system of the state and the destruction of brotherhood, unity and equality among the Yugoslav nations and nationalities. The aim of this hostile organization was to gain for Kosovo the status of "republic", which would be joined by parts of Macedonia, Serbia, and Montenegro in which Albanians live. This "republic" would then secede from the SFRY and join the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.